Gazette of the United States.

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FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IF a people are to be governed by force, perhaps they cannot know too little—the more ignorance, the more peace and quietneſs. But in a free country, the people in effect govern themſelves. The more knowledge is ſpread among them, the better. The reaſon and good ſenſe of the public, make the taſk light to thoſe who adminiſter its affairs.

Experience has verified, and is every day confirming theſe obſervations. We are to thank the good ſenſe of the great body of the American nation for the happy conſtitution we enjoy. The people ſaw and felt the neceſſity of a firmer government, and their underſtandings approved the plan which was ſubmitted to their conſideration. All Europe ſaw with aſtoniſhment a whole people quietly reaſoning down a defective government, and maturing a revolution which has diffuſed a luſtre on the national character. As no other people ever did the like, it may not be deemed arrogant to conclude, that no nation has been ſo generally well-informed as to admit of it. The fact does more honor to the great body of our citizens, than victorious fleets and armies ever procured for a nation.

Theſe reflections afford all the hope we have of the continuance and proſperity of the national government. At this time, it is peculiarly conſoling to a friend of the country to recollect theſe facts, ſo honorable to our citizens. For the number and nature of the late publications againſt the government and its meaſures, many of them ſignally virulent in their ſpirit, and profligately bold in their aſperſions, would have an alarming influence upon public order and tranquility, if our countrymen in general were not greatly ſuperior both in virtue and diſcernment to theſe writers. But as the good ſenſe of the people cauſed the government to have a being, it may be relied on to ſupport it. It is only neceſſary to warn them that men are not wanting who would deſtroy it if they could. Indeed if the numerous writers againſt its meaſures believe their own charges, they may be excuſed for the attempt. If from its funding law, from the impure fountains of corruption and ſpeculation, *flow ſtreams which will poiſon your country and your proſperity, if under the ſanction of that law plans of oppreſſion are laid, equally injurious to the general welfare as any practiſed under the Britiſh juriſdiction, if tho you took up arms againſt oppreſſion, you are (as it is inſinuated) ready bridled and ſaddled for your repreſentatives, with whips in their hands, to ride you from one end of the United States to the other*, The inference is natural and warrantable, that theſe writers wiſh to deſtroy the government which is the cauſe of all this evil.

The newſpapers have poured forth a torrent like the foul ſpecimen given above. Men of ſenſe and virtue read theſe effuſions with proper contempt. They deſerve to be further diſcountenanced—for tho the public is too well informed to be impoſed upon by theſe means, yet there is a diſgrace ſuffered by their publication. The moral ſtate of a country may be known, and it is alſo conſiderably influenced by the manner in which political diſputes are managed.

If the charges againſt men and meaſures are uſually made temperately and ſupported by argument, you may be ſure the people are thought capable of conviction by thoſe means, and by no other. The people are ſome improved, and not the worſe ſerved in conſequence. But when the baſeſt ſuſpicions are inſinuated without any proof, and the moſt abſurd and unfounded aſſertions are ſolemnly made, the writers muſt depend for ſucceſs upon the baſeneſs of their readers. The worſt of men are the moſt eaſy to believe evil reports. If truth is treated with total diſregard in the public papers, no man will doubt that the tendency is pernicious to morals. The public are in danger of being corrupted by the daily example of men who let their paſſions looſe, and exert all their faculties to communicate them to their readers. It is the buſineſs of education to ſubdue the violent paſſions. With every precaution they are apt enough to run to exceſs. But this is a courſe of vicious education to inſpire the ſharpeſt reſentments in the readers breaſts, and to indulge them by the ſacrifice of the objects of them.

There are ſome falſhoods which affront the reader by their groſſneſs. They ſhew how little the writer reſpects him or his underſtanding. A writer in a late inflammatory production, ſays, "The public debt became ſo great by the meaſures of the ſpecu- "lators to enhance the nominal value of the certificates in their "poſſeſſion. Who can believe (ſays he) that they could have a- "riſen to a 5th, or even a 10th of the magnitude, without the in- "terference of a ſyſtem of ſpeculation? Not a ſmall portion of "them originated, like the muſhroom, under cover of the night— "ſhall we pay taxes to diſcharge principal or intereſt of debts, "created principally for the emolument of ſpeculators?"

None who can read, are ſo fooliſh as to believe that the ſpeculators made their own certificates, or altered the face of them to increaſe the ſum, and that the funding act, inſtead of providing for an old debt contracted before the newſpapers were adorned with the word *ſpeculators*, created a new one for the emolument of theſe men—If there is weakneſs enough to believe all this, the writer has found a market for his work of falſhood. But the diſcerning reader who will deſpiſe the abſurdity of theſe aſſertions, will be ſhocked at the profligacy of the author, who in the midſt of them—ſays, "The all-beholding eye which controuls the "univerſe pierces thro the deception of *theſe men* (ſpeculators) and "pronounces the greateſt part of their repreſentations to be lies." —Such ſolemn expreſſions in the very act of deceiving! The reader will make his own comments.

It is not eaſy to believe that the people can be made wiſer, or the government more honeſt by wicked attacks upon its meaſures —Free enquiry can do no injury to either. The diſcuſſion of public queſtions cannot be expected to be kept within the bounds of moderation and candor. But writers, even of looſe principles, ſhould be made to pay ſome reſpect to truth and decorum.

LONDON, November 19.

THE Spaniſh Ambaſſador at Peterſburgh has made a preſent to the empreſs in the name of the ſociety of commerce at Cadiz, of ſeveral tons of excellent Malaga wine. The empreſs accepted them very graciouſly, and has permitted all ſuch wine to be imported into Peterſburgh, duty free, during the year 1792.

Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia and all his family were lately in danger of being poiſoned on their road to Aix la Chapelle, at an inn, where ſome proviſions were dreſſed in copper veſſels: they were all ſeized in the night with violent pains, and the princeſs Louiſa was ſo ill, that her life was deſpaired of. They are now, however happily recovered.

A veſſel is now lying in the river, waiting to carry out coloniſts for the new eſtabliſhment at Sierra Leona. About three hundred adventurers, ſome of them very reſpectable, are upon her liſt of paſſengers.

At a late meeting of the royal college of phyſicians of Edinburgh, there were preſented to them ſome ſcarce and curious books from the honorable Lord Hailes, with a very polite letter from his Lordſhip to one of the fellows, in the following words:

"Some time ago you furniſhed me with a copy of the catalogue of the books belonging to your faculty. While putting my books in order, I found three volumes in the medical line, which are not in your catalogue.

"I beg that the college would accept of them, not as a preſent valuable in itſelf, but as expreſſive of my wiſh that private gentlemen would follow the example, and tranſmit the medical books of which they may be poſſeſſed to the faculty. There they may be ornamental, if not uſeful; in private hands they are neither. Were this plan generally adopted, I imagine that even in this narrow country a large acceſſion of books might be obtained. I have always had a ſort of enthuſiaſtic zeal for public libraries, where a man might have hopes of finding any book connected with the ſtudies of the ſociety to which the library belongs."

The Royal college accepted his Lordſhip's preſent with moſt hearty thanks for it, and for the letter which accompanied it; the ſentiments expreſſed in which are ſo juſt, and ſo truly liberal, that there can be no doubt, if they were generally known they would be as generally adopted.

DECEMBER 10.

The ſituation of Lord Cornwallis is certainly to be pitied, oppoſed by the elements, and dependent on the faith of Indian allies. The integrity of his mind, and his high martial talents, muſt, however, always render his Lordſhip an object of reſpect and confidence.

This country, in conjunction with Pruſſia and Holland, at preſent plays the leading part in Europe. The diſtinction, it muſt be owned, is enviable, and it remains only to improve and ſecure its advantages by a moderate and enlightened policy.

The Americans are about to eſtabliſh a Mint. This is one of the prerogatives of Sovereignty, which they have not exerciſed hitherto, being content to make uſe of the Engliſh and Spaniſh coin, which they procure in exchange for their commodities.

Liſbon is at preſent benefiting not a little by the acceſs of Engliſh perſons of diſtinction.—There are the Duke and Ducheſs of Northumberland, the Earl of Shrewſbury, and laſtly the Margravine of Anſpach, who can afford together to ſpend about an hundred and fifty thouſand pounds a year.

On Monday laſt arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Aſſurance, from Halifax, with troops; which place ſhe left 24 days ago. She parted company with the Argo on Sunday in a hard gale of wind. The Argo is not yet arrived. The Aſſurance's paſſage has been the quickeſt that has been made lately, having run into ſoundings in 11 days from her leaving Halifax.

A perſon under impriſonment for forgery has written a letter to the Preſident of the National Aſſembly, in which he exculpates M. Varnier from the treaſon laid to his charge, and takes the crime upon himſelf. This, you will ſay, is a ſuſpicious defence. True, but have patience; this affair of M. Varnier is one of the moſt myſterious, perhaps the blackeſt combination of guilt, that has ſullied the ſteps of this unaccountable revolution. This is not the only letter—behold the hiſtory of another celebrated epiſtle;—M. Bazire denounced M. Varnier as guilty of having written a letter to a Monſieur Noirot, of Dijon, alſo in priſon, which contained a plan for a counter revolution, &c.—M. Varnier being ſhewn the ſignature, acknowledged the reſemblance of the hand writing, which he ſaid was an adroit imitation, but denied it to be his. He was not ſhewn the contents of the letter. M. Bazire refuſed to explain how ſuch a letter came into his poſſeſſion till the High National Court ſhould be aſſembled. M. Varnier, ignorant of the crime, is committed to priſon, where no perſon is admitted to ſee him, and where he remains.—Laſt night the Preſident of the National Aſſembly received a letter from the Municipality of Auxonne, containing a declaration and a paper, committed to their keeping by a Monſieur Voulon, a lockſmith of that town.

M. Voulon had received a letter by the poſt from M. Bazire, the Deputy, thanking him for the communication of M. Varnier's crime, and the honor he had done him in ſelecting him to be his accuſer. Aſtoniſhed at ſuch a letter, having never written to Mr. Bazire, knowing nothing of any crime or imputation againſt M. Varnier or M. Noirot, he flies to the Municipality, where he makes ſuch a declaration, and depoſits the letter he had received.

M. Bazire, in his defence, produces the letter he had received, and which is his authority for accuſing M. Varnier.

LETTER TO M. BAZIRE.

"SIR,

"MY comrade courts the daughters of Madame Damont, inn-keeper, in this town; Monſieur Noirot, our tax gatherer, lodges at Madame Damont's—he is gone to Pontarlier for a few days; my comrade having been to ſee the daughter of Madame Damont, found her putting Monſieur Noirot's room to rights; he ſaw upon a table a letter which Monſ. Varnier had wrote to him for a Counter Revolution.

He took the letter, and has given it to me; I ſend it to my couſin at Paris, that he may deliver it to you, for the purpoſe of your accuſing the author.

(Signed) "VOULON."

The Aſſembly, upon the reading of this letter were naturally embarraſſed and alarmed with a thouſand ſucceſſive and contradictory thoughts and opinions upon this dark affair. Will it be believed that, inſtead of liberating M. Varnier who has no longer any accuſer, whoſe original accuſer is demonſtrated to be a lyar and a forger for the worſt of frauds, that they finiſhed with referring the papers to the Archives, from whence they will be taken by the Grand Jury, and proceeded to name the Solicitors of the National Aſſembly in this mock trial. Mr. Garran de Coulon was choſen. There was not in favor of any other perſon *that* majority which the Conſtitution requires.

The High National Court is therefore to be formed, and to ſit at Orleans for the trial of Monſ. Varnier.

The King has refuſed his ſanction to the ſanguinary bill brought in againſt his brothers, officers, and nobles, who have placed the Rhine between them and the uſurped authorities, which ſeem to exiſt only to denounce and provoke vengeance and forfeiture on their heads!

But when once the High National Court is inſtituted, the Aſſembly may, according to the Conſtitution, denounce and accuſe any perſon before them; and it is not Monſieur Varnier, but *Monſieur*, and the Princes of France, the Emigrants and the Non-conformiſts, who are to be accuſed at this tribunal. Thus is an engine of terror erected againſt the Nobility, the Church and even the Throne, who having there no negative, no power of pardon, may ſee its beſt and moſt faithful friends ignominiouſly dragged to a popular trial, where an accuſation is the ſure and dreadful harbinger of a ſentence.

I cannot comment upon this abominable attempt; may its violence, its evident injuſtice and fraud defeat its purpoſe; may the Clubs of Jacobines, and the Jacobines of the Aſſembly, detected and deteſted, give up their horrible enterprize in deſpair; but let their attempt never be forgotten!

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, DEC. 2.

The Commiſſioners of the Fund of Extraordinaries ſtated, that the ſales of national property for November, amounted to 136,269,000, making with the former ſales 1,117,000,000 of livres.

M. Duportail, the Miniſter at War, ſent a long memorial on the various objects of his department, in which he announced his reſignation, and the King's acceptance of it.

Several Members complained that he had not accompanied the notice of his reſignation with an account of what the law required of him, and moved, "that he ſhould not leave the kingdom before giving an account of his adminiſtration;" obſerving that M. Montmorin was no longer in their power.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
In committee of the whole, on the Fiſhery Bill.
[CONTINUED.]

MR. WILLIAMSON.—It has been urged with great propriety, in favor of the bill now ſubmitted to our conſideration, that the operation of our laws ſhould in all caſes tend to encourage uſeful induſtry; that while we are giving back the duties on all other foreign goods which are exported, it would be unjuſt and cruel to refuſe a full drawback of the duties on ſalt which may be exported, eſpecially when the circumſtances of its exportation, are attended with an increaſe of riches and ſtrength to the nation. Impreſſed as I am with the force of theſe arguments, and deſirous as I am to protect and encourage the native ſeamen of America by all prudent, practicable, and conſtitutional means, I ſhall nevertheleſs find it my duty to vote for ſtriking out the firſt ſection of the bill, becauſe it propoſes to give a bounty for the encouragement of the veſſels employed in the fiſheries.

We have been told that the name is improper; that it is ſimply a drawback of the duty upon ſalt, and gentlemen have produced a very ingenious calculation, by which they attempt to prove, that in ſome years it may happen, that the whole duty on the ſalt will not be repaid; but they admit that in ſome years the drawback or bounty will exceed the duty. It is certainly their opinion, and in this we are perfectly agreed, that the money to be paid will be more than that received, elſe there had been no uſe for ſo large an appropriation. We ſhall not trouble the committee with calculations on this ſubject. It is conceded that the encouragement to be given probably, will exceed the full drawback of the duty on ſalt. In other words a douceur or a proper bounty is to be given—let us call it one thouſand dollars per annum. Is it within the powers of this Congreſs to grant bounties? I think not, and on this ſingle poſition, I would reſt the argument.

In the conſtitution of this government there are two or three remarkable proviſions which ſeem to be in point. "It is provided that direct taxes ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates according to their reſpective numbers." It is alſo provided that "all duties, impoſts, and exciſes ſhall be uniform throughout the United States:" and it is provided that no preference ſhall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one ſtate over thoſe of another. The clear and obvious intention of the articles mentioned was, that Congreſs might not have the power of impoſing unequal burdens, that it might not be in their power to gratify one part of the Union by oppreſſing another. It appeared poſſible and not very improbable, that the time might come, when by greater coheſion, by more unanimity, by more addreſs, the repreſentatives of one part of the union might attempt to impoſe unequal taxes or to relieve their conſtituents at the expenſe of other people. To prevent the poſſibility of ſuch a combination, the articles that I have mentioned were inſerted in the conſtitution. Suppoſe a poll tax ſhould be attempted, ſuppoſe it ſhould be enacted that every poll in the eaſtern ſtates, ſhall pay a tax of half a dollar, and every poll in the ſouthern ſtates ſhould pay a tax of one dollar. Do you think we ſhould pay the tax? No, certainly. We ſhould plead the conſtitution, and tell you that the law was impotent and void.

But we have been told that Congreſs may give bounties for uſeful purpoſes:—that is to ſay, they may give bounties for all imaginable purpoſes, becauſe the ſame majority that votes the bounty will not fail to call the purpoſe a good one. Eſtabliſh the doctrine of bounties and let us ſee what may follow. Uniform taxes are laid to raiſe money—and that money is diſtributed—not uniformly; the whole of it may be given to the people in one end of the Union. Could we ſay in ſuch a caſe that the tax had been uniform—I think not—There is certainly a majority in this houſe who think that the nation would be ſtronger and more independent, if all our labor was performed by free men. This object might be promoted by a bounty. Let a poll tax be laid according to the conſtitution of one dollar per poll; in this caſe ſixty cents muſt be paid for each ſlave, and the number of ſlaves being 680,186, their tax would amount to 334,911 dollars. To encourage the labor of citizens, let Congreſs then give an annual bounty of one dollar to every free man who is a mechanic, or who labors in the field. We might be told that the bounty was ſmall, and the object was good, but the meaſure would be moſt oppreſſive, for it would be a clear tax of rather more than three hundred thouſand dollars on the ſouthern ſtates.

Perhaps the caſe I have put is too ſtrong. Congreſs can never do a thing that is ſo palpably unjuſt, but this ſir, is the very mark at which the theory of bounties ſeems to point. The certain operation of that meaſure is the oppreſſion of the ſouthern ſtates, by ſuperior numbers in the northern intereſt. This was to be feared at the formation of this government, and you find many articles in the conſtitution, beſides thoſe I have quoted, which were certainly intended to guard us againſt the dangerous bias of intereſt and the power of numbers.—Wherefore was it provided that no duty ſhould be laid on exports? Was it not to defend the great ſtaples of the ſouthern ſtates, tobacco, rice, and indigo from the operation of unequal regulations of commerce or unequal indirect taxes: as another article had defended us from unequal direct taxes.

I do not hazard much in ſaying that the preſent conſtitution had never been adopted without thoſe preliminary guards in it. Eſtabliſh the general doctrine of bounties, and all the proviſions I have mentioned become uſeleſs. They vaniſh into air, and like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion, leave not a trace behind. The common defence and general welfare, in the hands of a good politician, may ſuperſede every part of our conſtitution, and leave us in the hands of time and chance. Manufactures in general, are uſeful to the nation, they promote the public good and general welfare; how many of them are ſpringing up in the northern ſtates? Let them be properly ſupported by bounties, and you will find no occaſion for unequal taxes. The tax may be equal in the beginning, it will be ſufficiently unequal in the end.

We are told that a nurſery of ſeamen may be of great uſe to the nation, and the bounty propoſed is a very ſmall one. Theſe ſir, are the reaſons why I have marked this as a dangerous bill: the moſt dangerous innovations are made under theſe circumſtances. To begin with a great bounty would be imprudent, and to give a ſmall bounty for a doubtful purpoſe, might deſerve a worſe epithet. Half a million of dollars per annum, would have been too much for a beginning, and perhaps a bounty on the uſe of ſleighs, though they are convenient for travelling in winter; or a bounty on ſtone fences, though they are durable, would not at this time be prudent. The object of the bounty, and the amount of it, are equally to be diſregarded in the preſent caſe: we are ſimply to conſider whether bounties may ſafely be given under the preſent conſtitution; for myſelf I would rather begin with a bounty of one million per ann. than one thouſand; I wiſh that my conſtituents may know, whether they are to put any confidence in that paper, called the conſtitution.

You will ſuffer me to ſay, that the ſouthern States have much to fear from the progreſs of this government, unleſs your ſtrength is governed by prudence; the operation of the funding ſyſtem, has tranſlated at leaſt two millions of dollars, from the ſouthern States, that is to ſay from Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, to the Northern States. The intereſt of that ſum, when it ſhall be ſix per cent. will be 120,000 dollars; but the quota of thoſe States, is at leaſt one third of the whole; whence it follows, that they muſt pay forty thouſand dollars every year, in the form of intereſt to the northern States. This, it ſeems, is not ſufficient, and other meaſures are to be adopted for draining the ſouthern States. Bounties to promote the general welfare, are already brought forward; we ſhall not hear of a bounty for raiſing rice, or preparing naval ſtores. If that was the queſtion, the general welfare would not have ſuch prominent features. Unleſs the ſouthern States are protected by the conſtitution, their valuable ſtaples, and their viſionary wealth, muſt occaſion their deſtruction. Three ſhort years has this government exiſted; it is not three years, but we have already given ſerious alarms to many of our fellow-citizens; eſtabliſh the doctrine of bounties; ſet aſide that part of the conſtitution, which requires equal taxes, and demand ſimilar diſtributions; deſtroy this barrier, and it is not a few fiſhermen that will enter, claiming ten or twelve thouſand dollars, but all manner of perſons—people of every trade and occupation may enter at the breach until they have eaten up the bread of our children.

Perhaps I have viewed this project in too ſerious a light, but if I am particularly ſolicitous, on the ſubject of finance, that we do not even ſeem to depart from the ſpirit of the conſtitution, it is becauſe I wiſh that the union may be perpetual. The ſeveral States are now pretty well relieved from their debts, and our fellow-citizens in the ſouthern States, have very little intereſt in the national funds; preſs them a little with unequal taxes, and the remedy is plain.

While I would ſhun bounties, as leading to dangerous meaſures, I am not inattentive to every argument that has been advanced by the honorable member who firſt roſe in defence of the bill. That gentleman tells us, that more than a buſhel of ſalt is uſed in curing a quintal of fiſh. If this fact be eſtabliſhed, the former act ſhould be amended by giving a greater drawback. He ſays, the drawback as it is now paid to the merchant, does not operate ſo as to encourage the ſeamen who have moſt need of ſuch aſſiſtance. This is very probable, and the parties may be relieved by dividing the drawback in the very manner that is propoſed by the bill. If it is true that the propoſed bounties, will not exceed the average of the drawback that ſhould be paid on ſalt, why do they contend about names, unleſs they are ſolicitous about the precedent. If our object is to encourage induſtry, and to increaſe our commerce, by ſending fiſh to a foreign market, we muſt adhere to the drawback; for according to the terms of the bill, the bounty is to be paid, though every fiſh that is caught, ſhould be conſumed in the country; in which caſe we ſhould be paying a viſionary drawback, when nothing was exported; according to the terms of the bill, there is no proportion between the labour and the reward, ſo far as the bank fiſhery is concerned; the bounty in all caſes being the ſame.

Having exerciſed your patience in objecting to this new ſyſtem of bounties, and having hinted on ſome objections to the general operation of the bill, ſo far as induſtry and enterprize, may be deſired; I ſhall in a few words, ſubmit the out line of a plan that ſeems to comprehend all the uſeful parts of the bill, without any ſpeculation upon bounties.

If the drawback on dried fiſh exported, is not equal to the duty on the ſalt uſed in curing ſuch fiſh, let the drawback be increaſed to eleven cents or twelve cents as the caſe may be. Let us ſuppoſe that the drawback for the next year, will be equal to the drawback on the laſt year; and let that ſum of money, being the expected drawback, be divided between the ſeamen and owners according to the terms of the bill: the accounts muſt be made up annually. If the drawback exceeds the allowance that had been made, the difference will be conſidered as advanced to the fiſhery, and the allowance for the next year, muſt be ſomewhat reduced, according to the actual amount of the drawback. If the fiſhermen are more fortunate or more active, and the exports are increaſed, the allowance for the next year muſt be raiſed. The rule being fixed by law, all that remains being pure calculation, may be done from year to year by the executive. Every important object of this bill that has been preſented to our view, may be obtained by ſafe and conſtitutional ſteps. Why ſhould a man take a dangerous and a doubtful path, when a ſafe one preſents itſelf? If nothing more is deſired than to regulate and protect the fiſhery, the bill may be altered and accommodated to that purpoſe, if the theory of bounties is to be eſtabliſhed, by which the ſouthern States muſt ſuffer while others gain; the bill informs us what we are to expect.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Macon's motion, as amended, reads thus: "*Reſolved*, That the *Secretary* of the Treaſury *cauſe to be laid* before the Houſe a ſtatement of the balances, *if any*, remaining unpaid, which may have been due by individuals to the United States, previous to the 4th day of March, 1789; and whether any and what ſteps have been taken to recover the ſame; and alſo a ſtatement of the ſundry ſums of public monies, which may have been entruſted to individuals, previous to the ſaid 4th of March, and have not been accounted for."

The yeas and nays having been called on the motion for committing the ſame, were as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Findley, Huger, Jacobs, Kittera, Learned, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Sterrett, Fitzſimons, Goodhue, Gregg, Hartley, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Sturges, Sylveſter, Wadſworth, Wayne, Wyllis—31.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Brown, Gerry, Gilman, Grove, Key, Kitchell, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Moore, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sumpter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Vining, White, Williamſon—27.

Againſt the reſolution as originally propoſed by Mr. Macon, it was objected, that it was informal—that the law inſtituting the treaſury department had made every competent proviſion in the caſe—that the duty of the Comptroller was particularly deſignated—and that if he has been deficient, the proper mode would be to call him to an account, and if found remiſs, he ſhould be impeached. The reſolution contained an imputation on that officer, and yet no gentleman had come forward with any direct charges againſt him. It was further ſaid that information had been received from the Comptroller on this ſub-

ject—that a compliance with the reſolution would operate againſt the intereſt of the United States.

The officers of the treaſury are proceeding in this buſineſs; no charge of remiſsneſs has been adduced—they have already made greater progreſs in ſettling the old accounts ſince the new government came into operation, than had been done in many years previous thereto; and their inveſtigations receive no interruption but what ariſes from the more important buſineſs of the preſent government.

It was enquired what would be the effect of this reſolution?—it would bring forward 1000 or 1500 names of perſons apparently debtors to the United States; but the principal part of whom were either creditors, or did not owe the public one farthing. What is intended to be done as a conſequence of this diſcloſure?—is it deſigned that ſuits ſhall be inſtitu ted againſt theſe perſons?—that would induce an unproductive expence, to an amount which cannot now be eſtimated. The Comptroller is empowered by law to ſue every delinquent; but is he to exerciſe no diſcretion in the diſcharge of his duty?—It had been ſtated as a reaſon for adopting the reſolution, that its object was to aſcertain to what amount theſe balances if any, would ſupercede the neceſſity of additional taxes—but it was aſked, would the government be juſtified in aſſeſſing one farthing leſs on account of theſe balances, which muſt be conſidered in a great meaſure as fictitious?—It was further ſaid that it was utterly impoſſible for the officers of the treaſury to make out the ſtatement in queſtion during the preſent ſeſſion.

In ſupport of the reſolution it was ſaid that it did not imply either directly or indirectly any imputation againſt the Comptroller—the Houſe has undoubtedly a right to call on any of its officers for information—it is an opinion abroad, that there are large ſums due from individuals, and the public has a right to be ſatisfied that the proper ſteps have been taken to recover thoſe ſums;—thoſe ſteps may have been purſued, but it is not known that they have—further it was ſaid that this information was neceſſary in order to being able to form a competent judgment of the ſtate of the public accounts—that the information in queſtion, the Houſe had a moſt undoubted right to receive; and that it was a very ſtrange idea indeed to ſuppoſe that it contained any reflection on the Comptroller, or any other officer of the Treaſury; it was further ſaid, that no difficulties ought to deter the Houſe from going into the inveſtigation; it was immaterial whoſe names were brought forward in conſequence—the balances due to the public ought to be known—That ſimilar objections to thoſe now offered, will always lay againſt going into this inveſtigation, and in proportion to the urgency of the enquiry, will be the ſtrength and ingenuity of thoſe objections—with reſpect to the diſcloſure of names, it was obſerved that the truth once known, would ſet every man's character in a juſt point of light—the enquiry, ſo far from proving injurious to ſuch characters, appears to be the moſt direct method to do away the prejudices and ſuſpicions that have been circulated againſt them. It is ſaid to be problematical whether there are any balances due; but if it ſhould appear that there are, they may be obtained, and a much greater ſum realized than is now thought of, and new burthens on the people to that amount may be prevented.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

A petition from A. M'Call, and others, merchants, praying to be indulged in a longer term for the payment of the duties on a quantity of teas, by them imported from China,—was referred to the ſame ſpecial committee, who have already under conſideration a ſimilar petition from New-York.

A memorial was preſented, from the merchants of Philadelphia, who trade to India, China, and other parts of Aſia, praying the interpoſition of Congreſs to protect their trade, by making a greater diſcrimination in the duties impoſed on Aſiatic commmodities, directly imported from Aſia, and on articles of the ſame kind imported from Europe.—Referred to a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

The houſe proceeded to conſider the amendments propoſed by the Senate, to the frontier bill;—whereupon the galleries were cleared, and the doors continued for ſome time ſhut.

After the opening of the doors,

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair)—and reſumed the conſideration of the reſolution, propoſed by Mr. Livermore, reſpecting the indemnification of General Greene's eſtate.

After ſome debate, the reſolution (amended as follows) was agreed to;—yeas, 25; nays, 23.

'Whereas the late Major Gen. N. Greene, on the 8th day of April, 1783, the more effectually to procure rations and ſupplies for the ſouthern army of the United States, became bound as ſurety for John Banks & Co. to Meſſrs. Newcomen and Collet, merchants, in Charleſton, for the payment of 8743l. 15s. 6d. ſterling money, being the condition of the ſaid bond; and whereas, on the firſt day of May, 1786, the balance of principal and intereſt of the ſaid bond, being then 8688l. 6s. ſterling, was paid by the ſaid General Greene:—Therefore,

'*Reſolved*, That the United States ſhall indemnify the eſtate of the ſaid Gen. Greene for the ſaid ſum laſt mentioned, and the intereſt thereof, "or for ſuch ſum as (upon due inveſtigation, by the officers of the treaſury, of the tranſaction between John Banks & Co. and Meſſrs. Newcomeh & Collet, in which Gen. Greene was ſecurity for ſaid Banks & Co.) it ſhall appear, that neither Gen. Greene, nor his executors, ſhall have received any payment or compenſation for:—Provided, the executors of the ſaid General Greene ſhall account for a ſum, being about 2,000l. (be the ſame more or leſs) recovered of John Ferrie, one of the partners of the ſaid Banks & Co. to be in part of the indemnification aforeſaid, to be ſued for in the name of the ſaid executors, for the uſe of the United States."

The committee having riſen, and reported the reſolution, as amended—the Houſe adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments, propoſed by the Senate, to the bill making further and more effectual proviſion for the defenſive protection of the frontiers of the United States—whereupon the galleries were cleared.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Mr. S. Bourne brought in the enrolled bill relative to the election of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, &c. which was ſigned by the Speaker.

The order of the day on the conteſted election of the member for the lower diſtrict of Georgia being called for,

Mr. Wayne roſe, and after obſerving that the laſt poſtponement had not afforded ſufficient time to receive the evidence which he meant to bring forward on this occaſion, offered a reſolution for a further poſtponement to the Monday in March next.

On motion, it was unanimouſly voted that a ſeat be aſſigned for the petitioner Mr. Jackſon, in which he might, either by himſelf, or his attorney, ſtate his objections, if any, to a further poſtponement.—Mr. Jackſon accordingly took a ſeat within the bar, and addreſſing the chair, offered ſeveral objections to a further poſtponement. To theſe objections Mr. Wayne replied; and after ſundry obſervations from various parts of the Houſe, the queſtion on taking up the order of the day was put and carried.

The reſolution for a poſtponement was then further diſcuſſed and amended, and finally agreed to in the following words, viz.

"Reſolved, That the trial of the conteſted election of Anthony Wayne, returned as a member of this Houſe to repreſent the ſtate of Georgia, be poſtponed to the ſecond Monday in March next"—36 members roſe in favor of the motion.

Mr. Baldwin informed the Houſe that he had received certain papers relative to this election from the ſupreme executive of the ſtate of Georgia, which he aſked leave to lay on the table agreeable to inſtructions.

Many objections were made to receiving theſe papers from all parts of the Houſe. Mr. Baldwin, after remarking that they contained many documents which the houſe muſt neceſſarily recur to in the courſe of the trial—and that he had ſo far purſued his inſtructions, as would fully exculpate the executive of Georgia from any charge of remiſſneſs in duty on the occaſion, took back the papers.

A report was received on the petitions of the importers of teas from India, which was in favor of the petitioners—and propoſes extending the time for payment of the duties from one to two years—Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the laws for the government of the Weſtern Territory, received from the Secretary of State, were committed to the committee on the petition of Judge Turner.

Mr. Murray laid the following motion on the table:

Reſolved, That the Clerk, on every Monday morning, call over the names of committees to whom buſineſs has been referred. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they recede from ſome of their amendments to the bill making further and more effectual proviſion for the defence of the frontiers, diſagreed to by the Houſe, and inſiſt on others.

A memorial was read from the inhabitants of Cheſter county, (Pennſylvania) in favor of the exciſe law—and praying it may not be repealed. This was ſigned by fifty perſons.

Mr. Murray preſented an addreſs from J. Churchman; praying, for reaſons ſet forth, a ſpeedy deciſion on his memorial preſented ſome weeks ſince, and reported on by a ſelect committee.

The Houſe took into conſideration the meſſage from the Senate—on which it was ordered that the galleries ſhould be ſhut.

The doors being opened, the Houſe went into committee of the whole on the militia bill—Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

The committee finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the firſt ſection of the bill; the ſecond ſection which deſignates the exemptions being read; Mr. Sumpter moved that the ſeveral deſcriptions therein mentioned ſhould be ſtruck out.

This motion was debated without coming to a deciſion till a motion was made for the committee to riſe; the committee accordingly roſe.

The Houſe, on motion of Mr. Williamſon, took up the report of the committee on the memorial of John Churchman; the report being read—a motion for an adjournment was made and carried.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, December 20, 1791.

RESOLVED, That the Delegates of this State in Congreſs be requeſted to expreſs in both Houſes of Congreſs the ſenſe of this State of the propriety of Congreſs aſſuming the whole of the public debt of this State, incurred in the proſecution of the late war.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN SANDFORD DART, C.H.R.

In the Senate, December 20, 1791.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the above reſolution.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

By order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, C.S.

A true extract, and which I atteſt.

JOHN SANDFORD DART,
Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Columbia, December 27, 1791.

Philadelphia, February 29.

On Sunday the 19th inſt. left this city, for the Cherokee country, the ſix Indian Chiefs who arrived here on the 29th of December laſt, together with the Squaw who came with them. They were attended with ſix waggons, containing their baggage, proviſion, &c. and accompanied by a white girl, who had ſmitten the heart of one of the chiefs, during his reſidence in this city; and, it is ſaid, has conſented to become his wife.

Extract of a letter dated Cape-Francois, 24th January, 1792, to a reſpectable houſe in this city, received by the brig Pratt, Capt. Florence.

"Referring to a few lines I wrote you two weeks ago, by way of Baltimore, I have now to add, that proſpects here, in almoſt every reſpect, are daily growing more diſtreſſing: the troops expected from France have not yet arrived, and the people are almoſt ready to doubt their coming,

"I am truly ſorry that I, as well as many others, have been too ſanguine in my expectations, reſpecting matters being accommodated with the Blacks, becauſe I am fearful it may have induced you to adventure property to this port ſooner than you would otherwiſe have done. The treaty with them is entirely laid aſide, and they have again began depredations with additional vigour. Laſt week the Blacks revolted in the neighbourhood of Fort Dauphin, and immediately put to death all the troops, ſay from 40 to 50, that were ſtationed at a village about four leagues from that poſt, and have deſtroyed all the plantations in that quarter, except a very few adjoining the town. Two nights ago we were exceedingly alarmed at this place by a ſevere attack on the out poſts of this town, by the Blacks, who ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of one of the ſmall forts, when they turned the guns on the town; but fortunately it was again retaken by a party of regular troops. Laſt night this town was again alarmed by ſmall parties of Blacks, but were ſoon repulſed."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated January 23, 1792; received per brig Pratt, Capt. Florence.

"The drums beating to arms laſt night was occaſioned by the negroes wading through the river, and ſurprizing a ſmall fort at the hoſpital, which they took, and fired ſeveral ſhot into the town; ſeveral whites were killed, and ſeven negroes taken priſoners, ſix of whom were hanged about 12 hours after, and one brutally mangled by breaking his arms and legs, made faſt to a croſs, and there left to die."

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

One man may ſteal an horſe while another muſt not look over the hedge.

This proverbial ſaying is verified in the Philadelphia papers, by the writings which of late have pointed out the ruinous effects reſulting from members of Congreſs being permitted to be Directors of the National Bank. Many members of the State Legiſlatures are Directors of the State Banks—and the propriety of their conduct has not been queſtioned. Have theſe fault-finders juſt received the gift of wiſdom to diſcern the evil tendency of Congreſs men being Bank Directors—and is that wiſdom blind of one eye, ſo that they can ſee but half the evil? It ſeems the Directors of the State Banks have the luck to ſtand on the blind ſide of theſe centinels for the public.

Congreſs has been wicked enough to fund the debt—and ſo the horn is blowed, and the world ſummoned to arms to defend republican liberty which is ſinking under its enemies, the monied men. Congreſs is to anſwer for all this. But have not ſeveral of the States even gone beyond Congreſs, and given an additional two or three per cent. to ſuch of the creditors as hold the certificates of thoſe States? Theſe States, however, are innocent of this miſchief; and though what they have done may have increaſed the evil, the whole ſin lies at the door of Congreſs.—And what is the ſin?—After keeping our creditors 12 or 14 years out of their dues, we promiſe to pay them; and to make the promiſe appear better than a ſcore of old promiſes which we have broken, we ſay, we pledge certain revenues which ſhall remain ſacred to pay the intereſt. Yet for having done this, certain writers have ſeen fit to treat the government as bad as if it was managed by pickpockets.—They inſinuate that the debt was not funded till it had changed hands. If the funding act was a long time delayed, after it was firſt debated, it was not the fault of the advocates of that act. They would have been glad to haſten its paſſage. The length and violence of the debates ſpread through the country as general a knowledge of the act and its principles as can be expected to accompany any meaſure of the government.

No New-York papers were received by yeſterday's mail—Some of the Boſton papers reach the Editor about once a month, others not ſo often.

The lines addreſſed to a young lady we are apprehenſive would give offence—there are other objections to them.

Died lately in Pencader, Newcaſtle County, State of Delaware, in an advanced age, Mrs. EDWARDS, conſort of the Rev. Mr. MORGAN EDWARDS.

——In the Weſtern Country, Col. GIBSON, of the wounds he received in the action on the 4th November laſt.

ERRATA—In Mr. Murray's ſpeech in our laſt for "the payment of the *Duties*," read *bounties*: And in Mr. Gerry's, laſt paragraph, after the word branch, add, *which ſtands in need of the ſupport of government more than any other branch in the* "United States."

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	24/6	pr. 7.	183½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	14/4		71⅞ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	14/10		74 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	22/		110 do.
Indents	14/		70 do.

half ſhares Bank Stock—104 per cent premium.

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the districts of Moyamensing and Passyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treasury, all arrearages of fines, and to settle and deposit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-street, on or before the first day of April next.——Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the said first day of April, all Collectors who shall fail in complying with this requisition, will be proceeded against according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut.
Philad. Feb. 25, 1792. of the City and Liberties.

To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor *Lewis Johnston*, deceased, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded southerly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two most agreeable situations for Gentlemens' Seats. There are now on it, two brick houses, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the best kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its situation on the river, has the advantage of fish of different kinds, in their seasons, particularly of oysters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy situation, capable of genteel and tasty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the best sea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the sea, the prospect of its increasing in value from that circumstance, is by no means inconsiderable.

There will also be sold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the opposite side of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-house and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be sold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for supplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ship building, and other uses, the transportation by water being easy and safe.——The conditions will be made known at the day of sale, and the requisite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and BOWES REED, } Trustees to the said Estate.

Likewise to be SOLD, at the same time and place,

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of East New-Jersey, whereon the proprietary house lately stood. The elegant situation of this spot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand prospect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudson's rivers, where they disembogue into the sea to the East—and a most delightful one of the serpentine course of the Raritan river, for several miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the West. The great quantity of stone neatly dressed, and brick, the remains of the house lately burned, will be nearly sufficient for a new building; and a large stone cistern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient stable and coach-house, will greatly lessen the expence of putting the place in order for the residence of a Gentleman.—There are few situations so eligible, particularly in the summer season—when the cool sea breezes, and the elevated situations, render them places of pleasing retreat, from the confinement and sultry air of the southern states and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 15, 1792. (ep6w)

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on *Commission*, at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, *seventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch.* His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
October 15, 1791. *New-York*, No. 57, *King-Street.*

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the landed estate of GEORGE WANER, deceased, consisting of a valuable Plantation and tract of Timber Land, supposed to contain between four hundred and 450 acres, about 90 of which is plow-land and 15 of drained meadow. There is on the farm a dwelling-house and kitchen, a cooper's shop and a large barn; a well of water at the door, a good apple orchard. The house stands close on a good landing belonging to the said premises; the rest of the land is well timbered and lies within one mile of said landing, and an equal distance from a saw-mill and grist-mill and also of Quinton's Bridge, bounding on the Main, Allaway's Creek, in the county of Salem, five miles from Salem Court-House.

Any person that is disposed to view or purchase the said premises, may see the place and know the terms, by applying to the subscribers near the same.

MARK MILLER and ANDREW MILLER, } Executors.

Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792.

N. B. There is likewise a lot of Meadow ground of about 25 acres, adjoining lands of Abbott Sayres, and others, the property of said deceased, to be sold in manner as above, by the said executors. [ep4w]

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the title indisputable, in the county of Gloucester, supposed to contain five hundred and forty acres of Meadow Land and Cedar Swamp, situate on a branch of Little Egg-Harbour River, in the township of Galloway. There is on said premises a frame house and kitchen, a small hay house and stable. About sixty acres of the land cleared, and about one hundred and ninety of woodland, and a cedar swamp, chiefly well timbered, and about 300 acres of meadow (interspersed with fresh water flowing streams) sufficient to supply one hundred head of cattle.—The situation is allowed by judges, to be capital for raising stock.—Any person inclining to purchase said Plantation, may have possession from the 25th of March ensuing. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living at Quinton's Bridge, in the county of Salem; or a further description may be had, by applying to Richard Wood, senior, in Greenwich; or Joseph Sloan, Surveyor, near Hattonfield; or of James Scull, adjoining said lands.—The place above mentioned, is a pleasant healthy country, within two miles of three grist and saw-mills: And three houses appropriated to divine worship, are about the same distance. Terms of payment made easy, by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792. [ep4w]

Joseph Anthony, & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, No. 5, on *Chesnut-Street Wharf,*

A FEW puncheons choice old Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis Rum,
Port-au-Prince, Cape-Francois and Surinam Molasses,
Coffee, Cotton, and Pimento,
Hyson and Souchong Tea, of the first quality,
Cloves, Cassia, and Boston Chocolate,
Spermacæti Candles and strained Oil,
Salmon and picked Mackarel,
Boston Beef and Burlington Pork,
Russia and Boston Canvas,
A few bales excellent Hops,
Myrtle Wax Candles,
St. Martin's Salt,
Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
And a few cases old Batavia Arrack.

February 8, 1792. [ep4w]

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to those of Pasquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamsburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about sixteen miles; the country through which it will pass, is swampy, free from stones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at least in depth, below the surface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing three feet water.

Good security will be required of contractors; and persons making application to be employed as managers, must produce certificates (from characters of respectability) of their qualifications for a business of this kind.

By order of the President and Directors,

WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (eptgA)

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will commence on the second Monday in April, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunswick, January 20, 1792. [ep 3m]

Published, and to be sold by the Editor, price ¼th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the most important Subjects,
Respecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.
Written in Holland in the year 1780,
By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

SALES

Of the real Estate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Township of Bensalem, in the County of Bucks, Esquire, deceased, pursuant to the Directions of his last Will and Testament.

ON Tuesday the 27th of March next will be exposed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premises—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, situate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handsome two-story brick house, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, stables, hay-house, and other convenient outhouses. A good orchard of the best kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a shad and herring fishery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a sufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the post-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and seven acres, the greatest part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good house, barn, stables, and other outhouses, with a young thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a shad and herring fishery. It has long been a well accustomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the best prospects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other small Farm, containing about sixty-three acres, situate in the township of Southampton, in the county aforesaid; on which are erected two log-houses. There is a small orchard, and a great sufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, situate on the great post-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-house, and work-shop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the remaining Stock, Household-Furniture, Farming Utensils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with interest.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

(eptm27)

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of } Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

☞ The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Visitors and Governors of ST. JOHN'S College, in the State of Maryland, on Thursday the 10th of November last,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

"That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach some of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philosophy; and that the departments of the said Principal and Vice-Principal shall hereafter be ascertained with precision, on considerations of their mutual convenience and respective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal shall be entitled to receive, for his services, a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That persons desirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertisement, requested to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, all of the city of Annapolis. By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, President.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to compleat the plan of this rising seminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the stated time; provided a person qualified, in their judgment, for this important station, can be procured. The personal attendance of the candidates, although not positively required, will be obviously proper.

It may be useful to remark, that the salaries of all the professors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, superior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

☞ The Printers of newspapers throughout the United States, are earnestly requested to insert the above resolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.